United Nations E/CN.7/2016/L.11

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 February 2016

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-ninth session
Vienna, 14-22 March 2016
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Chile, El Salvador, France, Panama, Peru and Sweden: draft resolution

Promoting prevention strategies and policies aimed at improving public health and social well-being

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[5] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[6]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[7] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[5] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

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the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling further its resolution 53/1 of 12 March 2010, entitled "Promoting community-based drug use prevention", resolution 53/2 of 10 March 2010, entitled "Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention", resolution 55/10 of 16 March 2012, entitled "Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies", and resolution 57/3 of 21 March 2014, entitled "Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities",

Underlining that target 5 of Sustainable Development Goal 3[9] calls for the strengthening of the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol,

Gravely concerned that the world drug problem continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular children and youth,

Recognizing that drug addiction is a chronic but preventable and treatable multifactorial health disorder, and stressing the need to provide a full continuum of policies and programmes that promote prevention,

Recognizing also that preventing the illicit use of drugs is essential to reducing demand for drugs and ensuring social welfare, as part of a balanced approach to drug control,

Bearing in mind that, in order to reduce the adverse consequences of the illicit use of drugs, a comprehensive approach to prevention, including a gender approach, grounded at the community and family level, is crucial,

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing the illicit use of drugs and other risk behaviours and is therefore a cost-effective investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Convinced also that international cooperation on the prevention of the illicit use of drugs, taking into account the principle of common and shared responsibility, will result in the establishment of more comprehensive and scientific-based strategies and policies,

Recognizing the important role that relevant stakeholders such as civil society and other actors can play by providing a more accurate picture of the drug situation and by identifying emerging trends at an early stage and providing planners and decision makers with the evidence needed to design national and regional drug control strategies,

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations, particularly the rights of children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[10] in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies,

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, which constitute a relevant tool by summarizing the currently available scientific evidence and describing interventions and policies that have been found to result in positive prevention outcomes and their characteristics,

1. *Urges* Member States to keep developing and upgrading a national policy for the prevention of the illicit use of drugs, in particular among children and youth, on the basis of the best available scientific evidence and to ensure that new and innovative responses are evaluated;

2. *Also urges* Member States to implement universal as well as selective prevention measures to strengthen resilience among youth and children;

3. *Invites* Member States to share their advances in prevention policies and strategies and their relation to improvements in public health and social well-being, in order to promote international cooperation and dialogue;

4. *Urges* Member States to provide political support, and appropriate resources, to efforts relating to the prevention of the illicit use of drugs;

5. *Invites* Member States to promote the collection of data on drug use and epidemiology and to promote the use of international standards, such as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, to formulate effective prevention strategies and programmes;

6. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement specific policies and interventions aimed at the healthy and safe development of children and youth, who are particularly vulnerable to individual or environmental risks;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to take into account gender-specific services in their drug prevention systems;

8. *Urges* Governments to formulate and implement effective awareness-raising and prevention strategies targeting the general public and the health-care professions, promoting in this way the rational prescribing and dispensing of prescription drugs;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to implement comprehensive measures to prevent the illicit use of drugs from a perspective that considers the individual as well as the community and society as a whole, including through public health interventions;

10. *Encourages* Member States to promote public health and healthy lifestyles, such as through physical activity, sport and recreation programmes, in order to develop social skills and other protective factors, to promote education and awareness programmes in multiple settings, involving parents, teachers, students, health professionals, community leaders and social workers, and to share good practices with the international community;

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

11. *Also encourages* Member States to include emerging psychoactive substances of abuse within the scope of all existing prevention programmes and, if deemed necessary, to design specific prevention initiatives targeting that phenomenon among vulnerable groups;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to develop tailored prevention and treatment policies for new psychoactive substances and to actively share information and expertise on national health-related experiences and treatment models relevant to the health problems associated with such substances;

13. *Encourages* Member States to promote the development of scientific evidence-based interventions and policies to prevent and counter the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances via the Internet, paying specific attention to the protection of vulnerable groups and taking into account the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*;

14. *Urges* Member States to be aware that social exclusion contributes to the illicit use of drugs, poor health, poverty, inequality and possible negative behaviour and criminal activities and that it is important to attend to the basic well-being of individuals in need, respecting their human rights and dignity, in order to effectively reduce the illicit use of drugs;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take practical measures to protect their populations from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by providing them with opportunities to develop life skills, such as through vocational training, to enjoy equal positive and productive opportunities and to learn about supportive parenting;

16. *Encourages* cooperation with universities, schools and civil society, as well as with relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Children's Fund, in the development of prevention programmes, including on providing guidance on prevention in community and school settings;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.